Sacks and Frocks, made of Cassimeres, Cheviots, Beavers, Meltons, Corkscrews, Diagonals, Worsteds, etc., Checks, Plaids, Mixtures of many pretty and stylish combinations, Gray, Brown, Blue, Black, Oxford Shades, etc., etc. Although these Suits are trimmed well and fit nicely, you can have your pick for \$15.

# ORIGINAL EAGLE

5 and 7 West Washington St.

TRAVELERS' INDEX. KANKAKEE LINE ONLY

> \$2.00 TO CINCINNATI

AND RETURN.

THURSDAY ..... \$2

FRIDAY.....\$2 LAST DAYS OF

EXPOSITION.

CINCINNATI DIVISION-SUNDAY TRAINS. 

For tickets, eleeping-car accommodations and all information call at Union Depot or Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian streets.

J. H. MARTIN, Diet. Pass. Agt.

## A NEW SERIAL

- FOR THE

By the Author of 'The Luck of Roaring Camp,' "Tales of the Argonauts," etc.

Bret Harte's New Story

Of Mining Life in California,

BEGINS IN THE

# THE CHIOL DE CHIM

NOV. 4.

"Cressy" has all the characteristic qualities of Bret Harte's early work-touching pathos, quaint humor, fresh charming description and sympathetic appreciation of true manliness and womanliness even under the roughest and most uninviting exterior.

It is a love story of dramatic situation and exciting incidents.

The Opening Chapters APPEAR IN THE

# SUNDAY JOURNAL

NOV. 4,

### And Will Run for NINE WEEKS

Steamship News. LONDON, Oct. 23 .- Off Browbead: Barrowmore, from Baltimore. Arrived: Michigan, from Baltimore.

Dover, Oct 23 - Arrived: Hans and Kurt, from New York for Hamburg. MOVILLE, Oct. 23. -Arrived: Furnessia, from New York for Glasgow. HAVRE, Oct. 23 .- Arrived: Arecans, from

Philadelphia, for Ronen BREMEN, Oct. 23 .- Arrived: Minister Maybach, from New York. HAMBURG, Oct. 23 .- Arrived: Gellert, from New York.

New York, Oct. 23 .- Arrived: Elbe, from HULL, Oct. 23 .- Arrived: Martello, from New York.

Losses by Fire. WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 23-The Academy of Music was burned to-night. It was owned by a stock company, and was not in use to-night. Loss, \$50,000. Incendiarism is suspected.

TORONTO, Oct. 23 .- Fire broke out, this evening, in the premises occupied by Samuel Benjamin & Co., wholesale hardware merchants. The satimated loss is \$50,000; insured for \$140,000. ALTOONA, Pa., Oct. 23.-At daylight this morning fire destroyed the property of L. P. Stich, consisting of the Enterprise brewery, a botel, stable and out-houses. Mr. Stich estimates ais loss at \$25,000; insured for \$6,200. There were several narrow escapes, but no lives lost. Some of the inmates stood out of the secondstory windows on plank until rescued.

Hoop's Sarsaparilla is a purely vegetable preparation, being free from injurious ingredients. le is peculiar in its curative power.

WHEN INDICATIONS. WEDNESDAY-Fair to-day; rain to-mor-

# "KEEP YOUR SHIRT ON

Well-known phrase, meaning "Don't get excited." But for anybody in need of Shirts (and who doesn't need them?) the following announcement is likely to create excitement.

## SEE! SEE! SPECIAL SALE!

One lot unlaundried White Shirts, sizes 15 to 17, 35c. One lot unlaundried Night Shirts,

all sizes, 14 to 19, 48c. One lot laundried White Shirts,

plaited bosoms, size 16, 60c. One lot Campaign Shirts, H. & M. and C. & T., at greatly reduced

Don't miss the chance!

Many people would be surprised at the potent influence exercised by the ladies in this campaign. The real campaign of the season, the one the ladies are most interested in, will be the

FUR CAMPAIGN and the central figure will be the wellknown Hatter and Furrier.

## H. BAMBERGER.

16 East Washington Street.

FRAUDULENT JUDGMENTS.

Judge Tuley Renders a Dacision in the Case of the John B. Jeffery Printing Company.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23 .- Judge Tuley this morning rendered a decision in the long-protracted and complicated litigation over the alleged failure of the John B. Jeffery Printing Company, in which he exorciated the defendant company, decided that the judgements confessed by it two years ago in favor of certain creditors were fraudulent, and administered a severe verbal chastisement to lawyer D. K. Teney, who also became involved in the transactions in question, as one of the judgment creditors. The complainant in the case decided to-day was the J. W. Butler Paper Company, and in passing upon its merita the court reviewed at great length the history of the entire litigation. On May 19, 1886, while the company was doing an apparently prosperbusiness, it made confessof judgement aggregating \$108,and George B. Pomeroy, secretary, of the company, was made receiver. Soon afterward a new company was formed, which took the plant of the old company and continued the business. This company was formed through D. K. Teney, an attorney. Complainants alleged that the judgments confessed, especially that to Jeffery's wife, were fraudulent and made for the purpose of wrecking the company and defrauding its creditors, and that the plant of the old company was torned over to the new without consideration and at an alleged appraisement greatly in excess of its real value. In behalf of the defence its real value. In behalf of the defence its real value. half of the defense, it was alleged that the judgments were confessed in order to save the company from pressure by certain creditors. In delivering his opinion, Judge Tuley said: "The evidence shows beyond question that the price paid for the sale of the plant of the old company to the new corporation was not only grossly excessive of the real value, but that it was intentionally made so, and John B. Jeffery will be required to account to the corporation for the difference between the actual value and the value at which he sold it to the corporation." As regards the entering the judgment notes on May 19, 1886, the Court said: "I have been unable to come to any other conclusion than that the entering of these judgments was not the aggressive act of creditors in the exercise of legal rights, but that they were entered in pursuance of a scheme to wreck larly that held by Hayden and Cottrell & Sons valueless. The scheme was devised by Jeffery and Homer, who were ably aided and abetted in its execution by D. K. Teney. Mrs. Jefferey must also, under the circumstances, be held to he a party of the scheme. It is no excuse for

very vicious use." A decree was ordered entered setting aside the judgment as fraudulent, ordering the creditors to be credited for the amount of money due them, all over and above to be applied to the other creditors.

Mr. Teney to plead that he acted in this case as

attorney for trustees. It is bad practice-is,

in fact a postitution of a noble profession to a

THE NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

Last Day of the Annual Meeting-Mrs. Newman on the Atrocities of Utah.

New York, Oct. 23 .- This was the last day of the convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. It was not so well attended, as many of the delegates had left for their homes. Mrs. Anna M. Palmer, of Iowa, and Mrs. Mary Reed Goodale, of Louisiana, conducted the religious services. Miss Helen Hood reported on railroad rates and tickets. George C. Hall and Miss Mary Allen West spoke on behalf of the periodical, the Union Signal, and its policy and

The reports of the national organization were next called for. Miss M. L. Wells, of Tennessee, gave a good account of the work she had accomplished in the last year. Mrs. E. S. Peck, of this city, spoke of the work done in Canada by the W. C. T. U. Mrs. Mary B. Pease, of the W. C. T. U., spoke of the temperance cause among the Indians in the Territories. Recess was then taken.

A feature of the day, among the speeches, was an address by Mrs. Angie F. Newman, who has charge of the work among Mormon women. Her graphic description of the shocking condition of the Mormon women in Utab elicited borrified exclamations from all parts of the operahouse She told of two sisters, Mormon girls, one sixteen years old and the other fourteen years old, whom she saw in a squalid condition, with babies in their arms, and both girls the wives of their own father. Another case mentioned was that of a man who had married, besides a wife outside his family, his own mother, grandmother, his daughter and his granddaughter, all these wives living at the same

### Verdict Against a Conductor.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 23 .- The coroner's jury in the case of the recent railroad disaster at Washington, Pa. rendered a verdict, at a late hour last night, placing the responsibility for the aceident on conductor Heek, of the shifting engine, and charging him with involuntary manslaughter in eausing the deaths of engineer Noonan and fireman McAultiff, the testimony showing that he had ordered the switch open, and then failed to see that it had been closed. Edward Boon, the new switch hand who opened the switch, was condemned for gross negligence. rest. The passengers injured in the wreck, who are here, are all doing well.

"I see a star, Eve's first born, in whose train" Comes the damp twilight that bringeth pain. For aches of head, neuralgia, out and bruise, Try Salvation Oil, these will you lose.

BLAINE ON BAYARD AND HILL

He Furnishes the Former Valuable Information on Economic Questions,

After Which He Occupies a Few Minutes in Administering to David Bennett Hill a Vigorous, Well-Deserved Kicking.

Hon. Alphonso Taft Warmly Indorses the Republican National Candidates,

And Discusses the Tariff and the Surplus i Plain and Forcible Language-The Contest in Speaker Carlisle's District.

BLAINE IN NEW YORK.

He Furnishes Facts for Secretary Bayard, and

Vigorously Kicks David Bennett Hill. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 23. - The city is crowded, to-day, with Republicans from all over the county. Senator Hiscock and Mr. Depew arrived early this morning, and Mr. James G. Blaise at 12:50. He was accompanied by the Hon. J. M. Thurston, of Nebraska. Gen. Adam King, of Maryland, and Hon. John Van Voorheis, of Rochester. The party was received at the Central Depot by a committee, headed by D. T. Hunt and Geo. C. Buel. About five hundred people had assembled at the depot. He delivered a speech to-night, in which he said, in

"Mr. Chairman-I beg to bring to your attention, and to the notice of the audience, a statement made by Mr. Bayard, in a speech, two weeks ago. I quote his exact words. He said: "I want you to think of the progress of the United States since these tariff laws were made, and what the States since these tariff laws were made, and what the consequences are. Various inventions have come into play since that tariff reached its present proportions. Here are some figures that I believe to be reliable; they come from a high authority. Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Massachusetts, who is our leading statistican and ar upright and honorable man. From 1870 to 1887 the population of the United States increased 55 per cent; but in the same time the dairy products of the United States—the cheese, the butter, the milk, and all that is created by the dairy—increased 75 per cent. In these seventeen years the products of cotton increased 112 per cent.; the consumption of wool increased 100 per cent.; the consumption of pig-iron increased 285 per cent., the construction of pig-iron increased 285 per cent. tion of pig-iron increased 285 per cent., the construc-tion of rai roads increased 223 per cent. What has been the result of the population increasing in so small proportion to all these vast forces which are needful to men's usef It proves to you that the country is making more than the people of the coun-

"In reply to Mr. Bayard, my first remark is that it is a great deal better for a people to have more than they can consume than to have less

"Mr. Bayard seems to think that it is an evil omen if the wealth of the country increases more rapiply than it's population.

"Pray, how early in our history would be apply his principle that wealth must develop only as the population develops! I do not, I confess, quite comprehend Mr. Bayard's drift, for my own understanding has been that, according to the simple rules of political economy, where a nation is increasing in population more rapidly than in property there must soon be suffering, but where the acquisition of property outrans the ratio of increase in population, it means that a nation is growing powerful, wealthy and great. As Mr. Bayard has indorsed Mr. Atkinson as a statistician and an economist, I beg leave to use Mr Atkiason's figures and to tell Mr. Bayard where a large proportion of the in-crease of wealth in the United States has gone under the protective tariff. Mr. Atkinson stated in July last, that since 1865 the wages of foremen, overseers, and other specially skilled workmen have advanced 108 per cent; that the wages of average mechanics, carpenters, machinists and the like have had an advance of 90 per cent.; that factory operatives, and others of like grades of skill in the mechanic arts, have advanced 78 per cent, and the wages of common laborers, 66 per cent. You will please observe that these are not advances over the wage rates of some foreign country, but over wages paid in our own country a quarter of a century ago, and that these advances flow directly from the protective tariff. Mr. Bayard will see, then, from the authority he indorses, that this large increase of wealth has not gone merely to enrich men already wealthy, but that it has gone, in a larger degree than was ever before known in this or of any other country, into the pockets of workingmen. If I had been searching for witnesses by whom the value of the tariff to the workingmen of the country could be established beyond doubt. I would have summoned Mr. Bayard and Mr. At-

kinson to the stand. "Mr. Bayard further gives public warning that if we do not take care we shall produce in this country as much in seven months as we shall need in twelve months. Woll, that is the last thing that should slarm the American people. That fact shows, above all things, our power to shorten the hours of labor.

"And now, let me turn to another topic. While I was in Indiana, I had the pleasure, I had the benor, of frequent notices on the stump from his Excellency, David B. Hill. The principal subject he appeared to have come West to lay before the people of Indiana was that I had driven on Mr. Carnegie's coach when in Scotland; that I had returned bome on an English steamer, and had imported thirty-three trunks, 'all full of clothing,' as his Excellency averred. If he had taken the pains to inquire of Mr. Carnegie, he might have learned the cost of his coach and the color of his horses, and have been thus better prepared for his Indiana campaign. if he had asked me about the trunks, I would have freely given him a list of all the pocket handkerchiefs, stockings and cravats that I had imported, and would gladly have informed his Excellency, by way of giving him an object lesson on the tarill, that articles of that kind are about the same price in London as in New York. As I have no doubt that he desires to do me exact justice, I would have further informed his Excellency that he mistook the character of the steamer I returned in, masmuch as she belongs to a company of American stockholders, and I would have further informed him that he overstated the number of trunks, which was in all twenty-two, instead of thirty three; that these trauks belonged to six persons, instead of all belonging to me, and that the other packages were made up of steamer rugs, steamer chairs, umbrella-covers and bat boxes, and one case, I think, containing photographs. Among these photographs were several views of the English ass, which I had brought with me for an agricultural friend for the purpose of comparison with the American species. I would have cheerfully given the Governor a set, if I had known he was so curious about my affairs. so that upon his next tour among the county fairs he might have exhibited the specimen, and illustrated bow admirably the English ass and the American ass drive in pairs. I was thoroughly impressed during the Governor's tour in Irdiana with his lofty appreciation of national issues, and of the valuable aid he must be rendering the cause of President Cleveland. He does not travel in the dust nor spend his time in petty and pitiful personalities, but takes a large and comprehensive view of public offairs, so as to embrace the side-way amusements of Republicans who go abroad, and also an inventory of their baggage when they return home. He sees

in such matters material for a discussion great questions connected foreign relations, our tariff and revenue systems. In Indians, however, where the people speak with great platoness, they did not take the same view of the matter as I did, but they declared with Western directpass and impressive bluntness, that the Governor's speeches there were just about the Governor's size, if you know what that means. When speaking to his own people in New York. the Governor rises to the dignity of different themes and great moral questions, such as the liberty of the saloon and the blessing to a free people of a universa! diffusion of whisky; or he may still further enlarge his theme to maintaining the spirit of liberty that belonged to the American people ever since the Declaration of Independence-a spirit that permits great freedom in handling other people's ballots at elections, one which must not be cured by stringent statutes enacted by intermeduling Republicans. and will not be, so long as the Governor possesses the veto power; Mor you cannot fail to see that the voto power is the Governor's strong point. He is running a race with President Cleveland on the veto power. His opportunities are not so frequent as the President's on the larger stage of national affairs, but the Governor manages to improve his opportunities wonderfully. When I was in the West, President Cleveland's record was 310 from Chicago to Buffalo he added, I believe, 17

more to his list-and the returns may not be all in yet. If the New York Legislature were in session the Governor might have an opportunity for rivalry, but he is compelled with chagrin to give up the race and leave the President victor—not only over the Governor of New York, but over all his predecessors in the Presidential chair for the last century."

HON, ALPHONSO TAFT.

He Warmly Indorses Harrison and Morton, and Earnestly Supports Protection.

Special to the Indianapolie Journal.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 23 .- Judge Alpaonso Taft, the eminent Republican jurist, ex-minister plenipotentiary to Russia and ex-attorney-general of the United States, honored the members of the Lincoln Club, to-night, by an able address on the interesting political issues of the day. Judge Taft is in excellent health, and, despite advanced years, takes a deep interest as a patriot and a Republican in politics, and particularly in this campaign. He voted for "Old Tippecanoe" in 1840, and is going to vote the straight ticket next month from Harrison down to squire. "I wish it to be well understood," said Judge Taft in opening, "that I am as decided a Republican as I ever was; that there has not, in my opinion, been a more important election for many years than that which is now pending, and that every good Republican is bound to do what he can to make the Republiban cause successful. [Applause.] No party ever had a more satisfactory list of candidates. With the candidate for the presidency I am not personally acquainted, but he is near to us, and we know his history and his surroundings, and we have had many evidences of his ability and of his patriotism. He is a splendid candidate. [Applause.] His words spoken to those who have sought him at his home have been jewels, beautiful and appropriate, on every occasion. I am sure that every Republican will have peculiar pleasure in voting for General Harrison. [Cheers.] Forty-eight years ago, with the enthusiasm of youth, I voted for Old Tippecanoe, and I shall vote for his grandson with equal enthusiasm this year. [Applause.] Mr. Morton, the candidate for Vice-president, I have the pleasure of knowing personally. I know that he is a man of strong. reliable characteristics; a man who achieved his own fortune, and has deservedly reached a very high position in public as well as in private affairs. He is a safe man to be intrusted with important matters [applause]; and, besides, he is a generous man, and out of his self acquired wealth has done a great deal of good. [Ap-"The importance of the decision to be made

plause. on Nov. 6 cannot be overestimated. The issue that is most directly presented for our consideration is whether, in raising the money necessary for carrying on our government, we shall tax importations of foreign products which come in competition with the products of our own industrious people, or those which our country does not produce, and which, therefore, do not compete with our own industry. It is obviously our interest to encourage our home industries by taxing foreign importations, and letting tea and coffee and other things which are necessary, but which cannot be produced at home, come as cheaply an possible. It is a most fortunate circumstance that we can thus raising the money we have, accomplish so much good among our own people. There would be no difficulty or doubt about this matter, but for certain theories which were plausibly brought forwardent the beginning of this century by Adam Smith, and which have been zealously advocated by his follewers down to the present day. I shall touch upon these theories as I proceed. The history of the world is against them,

and in no country more plainly than our own. [Applause] The experience of the world, too, is against them. But there is a class of minds that delight in the pleasures of apphistry, and neither history nor experience will convinct them. [Applause.] Our fathers undertook to build up on this continent a republic of men who should be capable of governing and defending themselves. They builded, perhaps, even better than they knew. This vast Repub-lic has expanded in extent, grown in wealth, and its influence has been broad among civilized nations. It has wisely devoted attention to its own affairs. I have had some experience with the different peoples of the different countries of Christendom, and a little beyond Christendom. The contrast between the dependence of the laboring people on the continent of Europe, and even of the workingmen of Great Britain, and the fearless independence and intelligence of our laborers in America is very striking. Our intelligent laborers feel themselves able to take care of themselves [applause], and to realize that they have a share in the government. The contrast is so great as to make a humane man rejoice to come back to the United States and see the bright faces of a people who own their own homes, their own farms, their own shops, and the majority of whom have aspirations higher. It is this kind of a people which we are, as were our fathers, seeking to build up, that there may be one country on the face of the earth where men shall not be oppressed [applause], so that they can look their fellow-men in the face and fearlessly assert their rights as men. We cannot accomplish this purpose with a single, one-sided industry. The free-traders think that there is nothing like farming, [laughter.] and would have all men go to farming, leaving foreign nations to supply us with all sorts of productious. But this will fall far short of giving that intelligence and

powerful country. We must have a home market or be forever dependent upon foreign countries that have no interest in our prosperity or "The Southern origin of the Mills bill," said Judge Taft, "is quite manifest from the circumstance that it keeps the tariff on sugar, rice and articles which are produced in the South. while it reduces or places on the free list, woot and other products of the North. The sectional character of their bill is groterque and absurd. How they could have the face to present to the consideration of the whole people such a bill is astounding. |Applause. | It snows a want of

independence which is essential to a great and

decent respect for the intelligence even of the Northern Democracy." [Applause.]
Speaking on the subject of surplus, Judge Taft ventilated the sophistries of the Democracy in plain language. He said, speaking on this topic, among other things: "The Democratic administration seeks to use the surplus as an argument to destroy the protective tariff. They are anxious to keep alive this surplus for that purpose, otherwise they would exercise the power given them by law and extinguish the surplus by the purchase of government bonds. This is what the Republicans would have done if they had had the executive power, but the present administration nurses the surplus with the tenderest solicitude and has loaned \$60,000,000 of it without interest, to foster banks. [Appleuse.] What an unbusiness-like transaction! There is no occasion for the President to complain about the surplus left in his hands, when he has such a simple and plain way of disposing of it as paying the public debt. [Applause.] It is a plain dereliction of duty to place that surplus in the banks, as he has done. What contribution the banks may have made to the administration party as a quasi return for the use of \$60,000,000 is not reported, and we are left to a reasonable inference." [Applause.]

OTRER POLITICAL NEWS.

A Close Contest Likely in the District Represented by Mr. Carlisle. Special to the Indianapolis Journas

Covincton, Ky., Oct. 23 .- One of the surprising changes in this district that frightens Mr. Carlise is that taking place Trimble county. The Republican convention ever held in the county was held last spring, and the highest Republican vote was that of four years ago, when it was 169. The Republicans have thoroughly organiand have three clubs and over hundred enrolled voters. Hamilton, the Republican nominee, is making a magnificent canvass. He is personally popular because of his dealings with the tubacco-raisers of the district, and nearly every man outside the cities raises tobseco. Mr. Carlisle is persopally unpopular. There are those who will

bet on Carlisle's defeat.

Hill Says All Is Harmonious. OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 23.-Governor Hill to-night closed a speech here with these words: "They tell you there is dissension in the party when the fact is the party in the State was pever more united than at present. They tell you that Governor Hill's friends are knifter operations in this city

President Cleveland, and dent Cleveland's friends Governor Hill. It is all bosh. Friends of the State administration, friends of the national administration. Democrats all, let us set aside all feelings and march like the Macedonian followers, shoulder to shoulder, to the polls, and again we will place the Empire State in the Democratic column for Cleveland and Thurman.

FIGHT FOR A SMALL FORTUNE.

A Spit in Which there Is Not Very Much Money, but an Abundance of Complications.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CINCINNATI, Oct. 23 .- A lawsuit was begun in the courts here to-day that will make one of the brightest pages in the legal history of Cincinnati, not so much because of the importance of the case as of the romance in it. The suit is brought to recover several thousands of dollars, the plaintiff claiming to be a son of a deceased colored man who left his fortune to an adopted

daughter. Eugene Berry was once a turnkey at the Hammond-street station-house. It was not then known that he had any kinspeople, and the right of the adopted girl to the property the old man was smart enough to accumulate was not questioned until the present suit came up. The plaintiff, Robert Berry, tells a story, in brief, as follows: His father and mother were married during the war, near Moundsville, W. Va. The result of this upion was the birth of the plaintiff and twin sister, who died. The mother embraced an opportunity to escape to Canada. She heard | Democratic ranks. The fight between the two her husband was dead, and went to Eayti with an emigrant agent. There an English nobleman. Lord Eiden, found the plaintiff and employed him as a valet, taking him with him all over the world and finally back to England, where several years were spent. During a visit to Spain, Robert married a Spanish woman and finally brought her to the United States. She died, and Robert came to Cincinnati, where he ran across old Eugene Berry, and learned they were father and son. They did not live together, but the son claims the old man never denied the relationship. The defense is that there never was a marriage between Eugene Berry and the woman who went to Hayti, but the plaintiff has arranged for this emergency, and has a witness who tells of going to a cabin in West Virginia with a party of colored people to what they said was a wedding. This witness was then but a bit of a pickaninny, but he remembers that Eugene Berry and the woman who became Bob's mother stood up before a tall white men, who read to them, and they said something to the tall man, and then the tall man put his hands above their heads and prayed, and after that a colored man got up on a table and played a fiddle, and they danced and ate possum fat and corn pone till daylight

Mission Work and Money.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 23 .- The fourteenth annual convention of the Christian Women's Board of Missions convened to day at the Christian Church in this city. Four hundred children's bands were reported as organized and nearly \$28,000 raised to push the good work. Among the representative women present were Mrs. Maria Jameson, of Indianapolis; Mrs. Christian, of Chicago; Mrs. Luse, of San Francisco; Mrs. Kirkham, of Des Moines, Iews; and Mrs. B. W. Cole, of Indianapoits. Rev. Jabez Hall, Cleveland, U., read an address at night before the assemblage on the work. To-morrow the General Christian Missionary Society. Rev. J. H. Garrison, president, will meet in the Capitol building. The Woman's Society, which closed its session to-day, has a membership of fourteen

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 23 .- At the convention of the American Missionary Association, here, to-day, the years' receipts were announced to have been \$414.196 16, and the disbursements ments \$328,788.43.

Collision in New York Harbor. NEW YORK, Oct. 23 -The steamer Atlas, of the Atlas line, was suck this evening off Vesey street. The steamer was struck on the star-board bow by the ferry-boat Central, and ten minutes later the Atlas sank. The ferry-boat struck the steamer bow on. The Atlas was coming up the river at a slow speed. There was a fog at the time, and the steamer was about 500 yards out from the docks. When off Liberty street both vessels collided. The bow of the Central crashed loto the Atlas and bent the iron plates like so many pieces of board. For a second or two the Atlas trembled and listed, and then began to sink, bow first, so that soon the propeller was out of the water. When the collision occurred al! hands on board the Atlas were ordered on deck. As the steamer began to sink the crew and all hands took to the rigging. Just at this juncture a tug-boat steamed alongside and took off all on board.

Railroad Men Arrested for Manslaughter. WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 23.-Engineers Cook and Major, conductors Terry and Keithline, and James Hannigan, a brakeman, who were found guilty of negligence by the coroner's jury investigating the Mud Run disaster, were arrested here this morning for manelaughter and taken to Mauch Chunk.

Engineer Major, look-out Mulhearn, and con-ductor Terry waived hearing, and entered bail State of New Jersey, and fleeding it anew with in the sum of \$4.000 each. Engineer Cook, flagman Hanmean and conductor Keithlein were taken before Squire Boyle this afternoon, who granted them the privilege of entering bail at Wilkesbarre, which they secured this evening.

Must Pay Duty a Second Time.

special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 .- J. G. MacGregor. chief of the division of customs, has informed Mr. Edward Lennox, of Indianapolis, who requested a refund of duties paid by L. W. Morris & Son, of New York, on two ciarinets imported by him, which he states had been previquely imported and returned to the makers for repairs, that the regulations prescribe that dutiable merchandise imported and afterwards exported, although it may have paid duty on its first importation, is liable to duty on every sub-sequent importation into the United States.

Yellow Fever Disappearing. JACKSONVILLE, Fla. Oct. 23 .- The epidemic is slowly ebbing out. Many new cases are reported daily, but the type is much milder and deaths are rare. All of the volunteer visiting corps of physicians will depart for their homes on Thursday. The resident doctors can now handle the epidemic easily. After Saturday only three commissioners will dispense supplies. Dr. Neal Mitchell, president of the Beard of Health, reports: New cases, 33; deaths, 1; total cases, 3, 872; total deaths, 333. Of the new cases ten are whites. The death is that of Mamie Kline, of East Jacksonville, aged six years.

Railway Mali Clerk Arrested. NEW YORK, Oct. 23.-John H. Wilkins, a clerk in the railway mail service on the New York & Pittsburgh railway, was arrested here to-day charged with attempting to rifle a letter. He was discovered in the act at Philadelphia yesterday but was allowed to finish his trip to this city, being watched by an inspector. He was taken back to Philadelphia to-day. The letter he tampered with was addressed to Beston and was only partially opened. An in-spector has gone to Boston to find out if there is money in the letter.

Fied with Other People's Money. FEROUS FALLS, Minn., Oct. 22 -O. C. Loms-

daion, one of the best known farmers in this vi-

cipity, and one whose credit has hitherto been perfectly good, has left the country. His liabilities are estimated at \$50,000, and among his creditors are three of the city banks and a number of the money-lenders. He was thought to be worth at least \$70,000. It is learned that he disposed of all his grain and live stock at a sacrifice prior to his departure. Ex-County Treasurer Under Arrest.

EAST SAGINAW, Oct. 22 .- Albert A. Shaver, ex-county treasurer of Clare, is under arrest on charge of appropriating between \$10,000 and \$18,000 county funds during term of office in 1884. On the night of May 14, 1884, Shaver was found bound and gagged in his office, and he

since been made. In Search of Buried Treasure. Boston, Oct. 23.-Inspector Watts, of the police headquarters, armed with a pick-ax, a shovel and a diagram, started yesterday for Montreal. It has leaked out that he has gone in search of a pot which was secreted by "Old Joe" Fowle, and which is said to contain \$8,000

in gold, the result of Fowle's various swindling

THE CLEVELAND-HILL FIGHT

The Row Continues to Absorb Attention in Democratic Political Circles.

Another Attempt at Harmonizing Dangerous Differences Pails Because of the Well-Known Obstinacy of the President.

Barnum and Brice Hatching Trickery for the Close of the Campaign.

The Unsavery Record of a Man Named Oyster, Whose Feeble Effusions Are Given Space in Certain Democratic Newspapers.

DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS.

The Cleveland-Hill Quarrel-Preparing "Fine Work" for the Cluse of the Campaign,

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. New York, Oct. 23.-The declination of Governor Hill to review the procession on next Saturday, here, in company with President Cleveland, bas, naturally, created a great deal of talk in political circles and scandal in the

factions wages more bitter than ever, and the Democratic national committee, which has been assiduously promoting President Cleveland's canvass, and at the same time engaged in belittling that of Governor Hill, is still pursuing its tactics of bulldozing the Governor. Those who have been engaged in the unsatisfactory and unproductive business of endeavoring to harmonize the differences of these two leaders of the party from the White House and Albany, respectively, have again essayed te change Cleveland's mind and attitude toward Hill by writing him a friendly letter, which was, of course, to be made public with great promptness. The letter was to bear upon the interest Cleveland is taking in the campaign, particularly as it refers to New York State, and to wish the Governor success, and so forth. It was not to be a letter of "indorsement," oh, no, but simply a little letter to demonstrate the "friendly relations" between the two men. This, it was believed, weuld have a good effect on the campaign. But Cleveland was not to be caught, and he declined. To this is probably to be attributed the Governor's determination to avoid meeting the President on the public occasion in question. Chairman Murtha endeavore to explain the story away by concecting a very thin excuse for the Governor's refusal, and that is that he has a speaking engagement in Herkimer county on Saturday and cannot break it even to appear

with the President on a reviewing stand. This explanatiom does not explain, and there has been a good deal of merriment over it to-night. Meanwhile, Governor Hill is keeping as far away from New York as is possible, and the warfare between the Democratic national and State committees is kept up with vigor. Cleveland's managers recognize the desparate charactor of the situation, and will stop at nothing, no matter how politically disreputable it may be, to gain their point. The managers of the Democratic national committee hardly know which way to turn, so desperate is the condition in waich they find themselves placed by the logic of events. They feel that the drift of sentiment is against them, and that their cause is hopelessly lost unless they can save themselves by some new and sensational trick. This unpromising outlook was discussed with a great deal of seriousness by Messra Barnom, Gorman and Brice, at the Democratic headquarters, to-day, and these schemers fairly found themselves at their wits' end for some new device with which to deceive the public regarding the Republican campaign. It was the unanimous opinion of the managers that something Exst be done, and done at once, and it was finally agreed that the most feasible thing would be for them to utter a fraudulent and forged I tter in which General Harrison should be made to express unfriendly or hostile feeling towards the workingmen. Another new device of the Democratic committee cropped out to-day, and that was an order which has just been sent out to the Democratic committees in all of the large cities of the country to get up parades a few nights before election, composed entirely of Chinamen, who are to be supplied with banners and transparencies bearing Republican inscriptions and injunctions to vote for "Harrison, the Chinaman's friend." The Democratic committees are urged in the letter of instruction to spare no pains to secure a Chinese parade, "as the election may hinge on

of course, will pay all the expense of these parades, and is foolish enough to believe that the public can be deceived by them. The Democratic national committee is turnfresh versions of "the dollar-a-day" lie about General Harrison, notwithstanding the fact that it has been denied in an official way by the K. of L. of Indianapolis.

this move." The Democratic national committee

A BAD OYSTER.

The Unsavory Record of a Political Turn-Coat and Selfish Schemer. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.-This Oyster has a record. Here are a few scraps from the last few years of it. In 1867 or 1868 he obtained a situation in the Government Printing Office through the influence of Senator Cameron. He had hardly got settled in his position before he made himself prominent as an agitator. Hon. A. M. Clapp was Public Printer, and Oyster made his life almost a burden in his endeavors to get all the Democrats discharged. The politics of a printer had nothing to do with his eligibility to a position in the Government Printing Office at which to work at his trade, and it happened that a majority of the employes were Democrats. This did not suit Oyster. He was loud in his protestations that no Democrat should be allowed to work under a Republican administration. No man ever held a position in the office who was so proscriptive in that regard as Oyster. Having considerable political backing, he used every effort to "rat" fellow-workmen out of positions for his own benefit. He all at once developed into a great Grand Army man, and for a while it was evident from his actions that it was Oyster who put down the rebellion single-handed, with only incidental help from Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and the millions of private soldiers. Everywhere could be heard the plaint of Oyster in behalf of the Union soldier. So energetic was he that he soon had all the soldier organizations in the District working for Oyster for a position with a good salary attached. The first one he secured was the forer anship of the Rebellion Record office of the War Department. It made no difference to -Oyster that to obtain it a brave Union soldier, and a member, also, of the Typographical Union, had to be discharged. The salary was \$1,600 a year, and that was what Oyster was after. But bis smbition did not end bere. Another Union soldier (and also a member of the Typographicel Union) was occupying the position of superintendent of the Congressional Record. The salary wes \$1,800. Oyster mustered his forces and obtained the discharge of his fellow-worker and soldier, and got the position. John D. Defrees was Public Printer, and Oyster insing-

ated himself into the good opinion of the old man so successfully that a census of the Oyster family at that time showed the following memhere of it drawing salaries from the Government Printing Office: E. W. Oyster, \$1,800 a year; his brother, \$1,200 a year; his mether-in-law, \$720 a year; his two nephews, \$600 a year each. making a total of \$4,920 a year the Oyster famwas getting in valaries from one department alone under a Republican administration. In

on foot a conspiracy to secure Defrees's position

declared he had been robbed of \$4,000. His story was not generally believed, and the present arrest is the result of investigations that have addition to this, his brother-in-law was getting a salary in another department of \$2,500 a year. But this insatiate Oyster was not yet satisfied.

Notwithstanding the favors he had received at
the hands of John D. Defrees, Oyster now see